



Exam Night

Prep 1

Hello! Beyond Words



ليلة امتحان العملاقة
الصف الأول الإعدادي
2025

تم توثيق التدريبات
من كتاب الطالب SB
وتدريبات لونجمان LM
والتقييمات الأسبوعية للوزارة WE

Vocabulary



grade	صف دراسي / درجة	rhythm	يقاع	connections	اتصالات
underline	يضع خط تحت	experiences	خبرات / تجارب	encourage	يشجع
highlight	يبرز / يوضح	explain	يشرح	brain cells	خلايا الدماغ
devices	أجهزة	waste	نفايات	annoying	مزعج
eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة	link	يربط بين / صلة / رابط	tricky	صعب / معقد
proud	فخور	active	نشط	research	بحث
population	سكان / تعداد السكان	outdated	عفا عليه الزمن / قديم	contribute	يساهم / يتبع بـ
countryside	الريف	bother	يضايق	twins	توأم
facilities	مرافق	process	عملية	swing	أرجوحة
transportation	النقل / المواصلات	city planning	تخطيط المدينة	slide	زحليقة
playful	مرح / لعب	sidewalk	رصيف	construction	بناء / تعمير
enclosure	سياج / منطقة مغلقة	frustrating	محبط / مخيب للأمل	fascinated	مفتون / منجذب
artifacts	أعمال فنية	upset	مستاء	raise money	يجمع الأموال / التبرعات
backgrounds	خلفيات فكرية	offer	يعرض / عرض	crowdfunding	التمويل الجماعي
adventurous	مغامر	support	يدعم / يساند	make a difference	يحدث فارق
worried	قلق	peace	السلام	spread the word	ينشر الخبر
excited	متحمس	trick	خدعة / يخدع	left out	مستبعد / متزوك
pleased	سعيد / مسرور	appointment	موعد	raft	قارب / عوامة
literature	الأدب	settings	إعدادات	friend requests	طلبات الصداقة
servant	خادم / خادمة	profile	ملف الشخصي	science fiction	خيال علمي
college	كلية	sickness	مرض	algorithms	خوارزميات
decision-making	صنع القرار	value	قيمة	champion	بطل
outweigh	يُفوق القيمة / يتتجاوز	pros	إيجابيات	event	حدث
evaluate	يُقيّم	cons	سلبيات	meeting	اجتماع / لقاء
chart	مخطط / جدول	well-being	رفاهية / سعادة	private	خاص
addicted	مدمn	terrible	مُخيف / مُفزع	machine learning	التعلم الآلي
Paralympic sport	رياضة لذوي الهمم	disability	إعاقة / عجز	personalize	يخصّص / يشخص
electric	كهربى / يعمل بالكهرباء	directions	اتجاهات	passenger	مسافر / راكب
emissions	انبعاثات	fuel	وقود	get around	يتجوّل
vehicle	مركبة	carpooling	مشاركة السيارات	cooperation	التعاون
climate positive	إيجابية مناخياً	fight	معركة / يقاتل	natural resources	موارد طبيعية
charging station	محطة شحن	bridge	جسر / كوبرى	generate	يولد / ينشئ
power	طاقة	cheer	يهلل	damage	يضر
gases	غازات	landscape	منظر طبيعي	produce	يتتج
charge	يشحن	incredible	لا يُصدق	reduce	يقلل
character	شخصية	guide	دليل / مرشد سياحي	bike lane	ممر الدراجات



railway line	خط سكة حديد	tour	جولة سياحية	single-use	يُستخدم لمرة واحدة
below	أسفل	shuttlebus	حافلة نقل (طفف)	guidebook	دليل سياحي
airline	شركة طيران	view	منظر / مشهد	explore	يستكشف
staycation	إقامة محلية	hot air balloon	منطاد	responsible	مسؤول
resort	متجّع	electricity	الكهرباء	homestay	الإقامة مع العائلة
cable car	تلفريك	solar energy	الطاقة الشمسية	harm	يضر / يؤذى
shopping mall	مول تجاري	awareness	الوعي	historical	تارخي

Prepositions & Expressions

worried about	قلق بشأن	for example	على سبيل المثال
in front of	أمام	turn off	يطفئ
focus on	يركز على	look up	يبحث عن معنى الكلمة
make (take) notes	يُدون ملاحظات	set up	يبني / يقيم
make sure	يتأكد	connect with	يتواصل مع
keep in touch	يبقى على اتصال	come over	يقوم بزيارة
hang out in	يخرج / يتسلّك في	pick up	يلقط / يرفع
write down	يدون / يسجل	lie in bed	ينام في الفراش
chat (ted) with	يتردّش مع	walk along	يمشي ببطول
excited about	متحمس بشأن	at the top of	في قمة / في أعلى
decide to	يقرر أن	give (donate) money	يتبرّع بمال
on social media	على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	make plans	يضع خططاً
make decisions	يتخذ قرارات	compare to	يقارن بـ
talk face- to -face	يتحدث وجهًا لوجه	on the weekends	في عطلات نهاية الأسبوع
addicted to	مُدمّن لـ	spend time	يقضي وقتاً
join a team	ينضم إلى فريق	give directions	يحدد الاتجاهات
go online	يدخل على الإنترنت	take the train	يستقل القطار
agree to	يوافق أن	all around (over) the world	في جميع أنحاء العالم
get off	ينزل / يهبط من	walk along	يمشي بطول
cut down	يقطع	look at websites	يتصفّح الواقع الإلكتروني
have a staycation	يقضي إجازة في الجوار	in exchange for	في مقابل
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى	reasons for	أسباب / مبررات لـ
do homestays	يقوم بالإقامة مع عائلة مضيفة	famous for	مشهور بـ
get time off work	يحصل على إجازة	cause problems	يسبب المشكلات
at the end of	في نهاية	practice a presentation	يتدرب على تقديم عرض
smile at	يبتسم لـ	give a presentation	يقوم بتقديم عرض
the owner of	مالك الـ	plan to	يخطط لـ
go on a walking tour	يذهب في جولة سيرا على الأقدام	create a resort	ينشئ منتجع سياحي
		say goodbye to	يودع

Synonyms & antonyms

Word	Synonym	مرادف	antonym	عكس
agree	يوافق	accept	disagree	يرفض
difficult	صعب	hard	easy	سهل
nervous	متوتر / عصبي	worried	relaxed	مسترخي
encourage	يشجع	support	discourage	يُحبط
annoying	مزعج	frustrating	enjoyable	ممتع
important	هام	necessary / vital	unimportant	غير مهم
safe	آمن	secure	dangerous	خطير
outdated	قديم	old-fashioned	up-to-date	حديث
create	يكون	make / produce	destroy	يدمر
cause	سبب	reason	result	نتيجة
afraid	خائف	scared	brave	شجاع
nervous	متوتر / عصبي	worried	relaxed	مسترخي
green	أخضر / صديق للبيئة	eco-friendly	dry/barren	جاف / قاحل
close	قريب	near	far / remote	بعيد
suitable	مناسب	fit	unsuitable	غير مناسب
massive	ضخم	big / large	tiny/ small	صغير
easy	سهل	simple	difficult	صعب
final	نهائي	last	first	أولى
busy	مشغول / مزدحم	crowded	free	حر / غير مشغول
polite	مهذب	respectful	rude	وقح
positive	إيجابي	good	negative	سلبي
dangerous	خطير	serious	safe	آمن
reduce	يقلل	lower	increase	يزيد
quick	سرع	fast	slow	بطيء
ancient	قديم جداً	very old	modern	حديث
fascinating	مبهر	wonderful	ugly / dull	قبيح / كئيب
protect	يحمي	save / conserve	destroy	يدمر / يتلف

Prefixes & Suffixes

-ly	تحول الصفة الى ظرف	▶ naturally	بشكل طبيعي	
un-	تحول الصفة الى العكس	▶ unimportant	غير مهم	▶ untricky
-ence	تحول الفعل لاسم	▶ difference	اختلاف	
-al	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	▶ cultural	ثقافي	▶ digital



-er	تحول الفعل لاسم فاعل	► leader	قائد	► planner	مخطط
-hood	تحول الاسم إلى اسم آخر	► neighborhood	الحي	► childhood	الطفولة
-ive	تحول الفعل إلى صفة	► creative	مبدع		
-ing	تحول الفعل إلى اسم	► shopping	التسوق	► chatting	دردشة
-ous	تحول الاسم إلى صفة	► adventurous	مُغامر		
-able	تكون الصفة من الفعل	► renewable	متجدد		
-ment	تحول الفعل لاسم	► advertise ment	إعلان	► achieve ment	إنجاز
-ion	تحول الفعل لاسم	► decision	قرار		
-ful	تحول الفعل إلى صفة	► cheerful	مبتهج		
-ation	تكون الاسم من الفعل	► information	معلومات	► transport ation	النقل
re-	تعني مرة أخرى	► reuse	يعيد استخدام	► recycle	يعيد تدوير
dis-	تحول إلى العكس	► dislike	يكره		

Definitions

Definition

Word

temple	معبد	a place where people come together to pray
take a break	يأخذ راحة	stop what you are doing to rest
highlight	يبرز / يوضح	mark something important to notice it easily
underline	يضع خط تحت	draw a line under words to show they are important
patience	صبر	the ability to keep trying to do something and not give up
encourage	يشجع	to talk or behave in a way that gives someone confidence
proud	فخور	to have a good feeling about something you do
excitement	إثارة / حماس	a feeling of happiness and interest
process	عملية	actions you need to take in order to do something
fascinated	مفتون / منجذب	very interested in something
contribute	يساهم / يتبرع بـ	to give something
adventurous	مُغامر	happy to try new and exciting things
a raft	طوف خشبي (عوامة)	a flat kind of boat that floats on water
share	يُشارك	to divide something or do it at the same time
peace	السلام	when you feel relaxed
background	خلفية فكرية	your family, experiences, living conditions, etc.
pros and cons	إيجابيات وسلبيات	the good and bad aspects of doing something
railway line	خط سكة حديد	two metal lines that a train travels on
passenger	مسافر / راكب	a person who is traveling on a bus, train, ship, or plane
cross (a bridge)	يعبر الجسر	to travel from one side to another
carpooling	مشاركة السيارات	when you travel in someone else's car or take someone in your car
airline	شركة طيران	a business which organizes flights to many places
homestay	الإقامة مع العائلة	a trip where visitors stay in the home of another family, usually in exchange for payment

كيف تجيب على سؤال المحادثة

▶ يعتمد سؤال المحادثة على فكرة تكوين السؤال والإجابة عليه وهناك نوعان من الأسئلة:

① **سؤال يبدأ بـ أدلة استفهام وهذا الإجابة تكون على أدلة الاستفهام ويتكون كالتالي:**

..... فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أدلة استفهام ؟

▶ أدوات الاستفهام مثل:

★ Where	▶ للسؤال عن المكان
★ When	▶ للسؤال عن الوقت والزمان
★ How long	▶ للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية
★ How often	▶ للسؤال عن عدد المرات
★ Why	▶ للسؤال عن السبب
★ How much	▶ للسؤال عن السعر والكمية
★ How many	▶ للسؤال عن العدد
★ What / Which	ما / ماذا / أي

▶ والأفعال المساعدة تنقسم إلى :

★ Verb to (be)	▶ am – is – are – was – were
★ Verb to (do)	▶ do – does – did
★ Verb to (have)	▶ have – has – had
★ Modal verbs	▶ (can-could-will-should-must)

▶ والأفعال من الممكن أن يكون اسم أو ضمير فاعل وضمائر الفاعل هي: I – we – you – they – he – she – it

▶ والفعل الأساسي من الممكن أن يكون مصدر أو تصريف ثالث أو V+ ing حسب الفعل المساعد.

- ① **Where** do you **live**?
- ② **How long** will you **stay** here?
- ③ **When** did they **arrive**?
- ④ **What** are you **doing**?

- ↳ I live in Cairo.
- ↳ I will stay for 3 weeks.
- ↳ They arrived at 3 o'clock.
- ↳ I am reading a story.

② **السؤال الذي يبدأ بـ فعل مساعد و تكون الإجابة عليه بـ Yes or No**

- ★ Have you visited Aswan?
- ★ Did You watch TV?

- ↳ Yes, I have.
- ↳ No, I didn't.

③ **يوجد سؤال يسمى سؤال التخيير ويبدأ بـ فعل مساعد، وبـ كلمة (yes,/ No) ولكن لا تكون الإجابة بـ (or) ولكن نختار كالتالي:**

- ★ Do you like football or tennis? ↳ I like football.
- ★ Clerk: Do you want it single or return ?
Ali : Single, please.

ملاحظات عامة

ا- اذا لم نجد فعل مساعد بالجملة نتبع الآتي:

▶ اذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع وبـ s نستخدم **does** و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

- ★ He **plays** football. ↳ What **does** he **play**?

▶ اذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون s نستخدم **do**

- ↳ How **do** you **go** to school?

▶ اذا كان فعل الجملة ماضي نستخدم **did** و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

- ★ They **watched** the film yesterday.
- ★ He **went** to the zoo.

- ↳ When **did** they **watch** the film?

- ↳ Where **did** he **go**?

٤- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ **no** وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسأل عن شئ آخر غير الموجود بالجملة:

- ★ No, it is my **first** visit to Egypt.
↳ Is it your **second** visit to Egypt?

٣- بعض الأسئلة يمكن أن تجيب عنها بمعلومة و ليس بـ **Yes** أو **No** فقط :

- ★ Can I help you? ↳ Yes, I want ... ↳ I would like ...
- ★ Can I have...? ↳ May I have...?

٤- السؤال المذيل (أليس كذلك يعتمد على فهم الجملة)

- ★ You know him , **don't** you ?

٥- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشد عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال:

And you?	Where to?	Where from?
What else?	What about you?	Why not?

Examples

- ① Computer studies is **my** favourite subject.
★ What is your favourite subject?
- ② **I was** born on August 1st, 2002.
★ When **Were you** born ?
- ③ **We** have nine lessons a day.
★ How many lessons **have you got** a day?
- ④ My mother **wakes me** up early.
★ When **does** your mother **wake you** up?
- ⑤ Yes, he **likes** flowers very much.
★ **Does** he **like** flowers?
- ⑥ Yes, **he is** a good friend.
★ **Is he** a good friend?
- ⑦ **My** first name is Anas.
★ What's **your** first name?
- ⑧ I **like** English.
★ What subject **do** you **like**?
- ⑨ **I'm** from Zagazig.
★ Where **are you** from?
- ⑩ She **works** at the hospital.
★ Where **does** she **work**?
- ⑪ I've **got** two cousins.
★ How many cousins **have you got** ?
- ⑫ He usually **goes** to school by bus.
★ How **does** he **go** to school ?
- ⑬ **My** best friends are Omar and Hamza.
★ Who are **your** best friends?

كيف تجيب على سؤال قطعة الفهم

لإجابة على سؤال قطعة الفهم لابد من قراءة اسئلة قطعة الفهم جيدا قبل قراءة القطعة لمعرفة المضمنون.

ينبغي للطالب معرفة المطلوب من السؤال بالتحديد.

- ★ When did you go to the zoo?
المطلوب في هذا السؤال أن تبحث عن الزمن (وقت / يوم / سنة / فترات يوم ... الخ)
- ★ Where did you go yesterday?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال أن تبحث عن المكان.

هناك بعض الاسئلة النقدية التي لا توجد اجابتها في القطعة والتي تعتمد على فهمك مثل:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ★ Do you think ...? | هل تعتقد أن ...? |
| ★ Do you like ...? | هل تحب أن ...? |
| ★ Do you agree with ...? | هل تتفق مع ...? |
| ★ Do you prefer ...? | هل تفضل أن ...? |
| ★ In your opinion , ... | من وجهة نظرك |
| ★ What do you think ...? | ماذا تعتقد أن ...؟ |
| ★ Give a suitable title ... | أعط عنواناً مناسباً |
| ★ What is the main idea of ... | ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لـ ...؟ |
| ★ The underlined pronoun refers to... | الضمير الذي تحته خط يعود على |
| ★ The underlined word refers to ... | الكلمة التي تحتها خط تعود على |
| ★ Explain (why / how ...) | اشرح (لماذا / كيف ...) |
| ★ Give (= Mention two reasons ...) | أعط (= أذكر سببين ...) |
| ★ The passage is about ... | تدور القطعة حول ... |
| ★ Infer (= Conclude / Deduce Why /How | استنتج لماذا / كيف ... |

كيف تجيب على سؤال الباراجراف والإيميل



How to Write A good Paragraph

سؤال الباراجراف يشبه موضوع التعبير في اللغة العربية، فلا بد له من تنسيق بحيث يكون مترابط.

يجب عليك مراعاة الآتي عند كتابة أي فقرة:

١. كتابة عنوان الفقرة في منتصف السطر.
٢. ترك مسافة في بداية السطر عند كتابة أول جملة في الفقرة.
٣. مراعاة عدد الجمل المكتوبة.
٤. لا بد من معرفة الزمن الملائم للموضوع جيداً وأن تكون على دراية بقواعد تكوين الجمل وأهم الأزمنة (**المضارع والماضي البسيط، المستقبل البسيط، فعل يكون، جمل بافعال ناقصة أخرى**).
٥. مراعاة علامات الترقيم مثل بداية الجملة ونهايتها والفاصلة العليا والسفلى والحروف الكبيرة في بداية بعض الكلمات.
٦. يمكن أن تبدأ فقرتك بمقدمة ثابتة مثل:

- ★ No one can **deny** that ... has an **important role** in our life.
لا أحد يستطيع أن **ينكر** أن ... له **دور مهم** في حياتنا.
- ★ There is no **doubt** that ... is very ...
لا **شك** أن ...
- ★ We all **agree** that ... is important/dangerous /
...**تفق** جميعاً أن ... مهم / خطير ...
- ★ **Finally**, we should **care for** ...
في **النهاية** يجب أن **نهتم** بـ ...

٧. يمكن أن تنتهي فقرتك بخاتمة ثابتة مثل:

لاحظ استخدام الأزمنة في الموضوع:

الزمن	قاعدة الجملة	مثال
المضارع البسيط	Sub + verb (inf / s,es,ies + ...	She cooks breakfast. They cook breakfast.
الماضي البسيط	Sub + verb (past + ...	She/They cooked breakfast.
المضارع المستمر	Sub + (am / is / are verb+ ing	She is cooking breakfast. They are cooking breakfast.



الزمن	قاعدة الجملة	مثال
الماضي المستمر	Sub + (was/were verb + ing	She was cooking breakfast. They were cooking breakfast.
المستقبل البسيط	Sub + will / won't + inf	She/We will/won't play chess.
فعل يكون	Sub + (am / is / are / was / were + noun / adj	He is Mohamed. He is tall.
جمل الأفعال الناقصة	Sub + can / should / will + inf	You should do sports. You shouldn't play in the street. Nabil can play tennis well.

٩. جمل تصالح لمواضيع مختلفة:

م الموضوعات إيجابية:

- ① No one can deny that ... has an important role in our life.
- ② It helps us a lot.
- ③ All people like
- ④ It's / They're very useful and important for us.
- ⑤ We should do our best towards
- ⑥ Finally, we should care for ...

م الموضوعات سلبية:

- ① We all agree that ... is dangerous/ bad /
- ② It is not good for our country.
- ③ We should try to stop it.
- ④ It's / They're very bad for us.
- ⑤ We will be happy if we get rid of ينخلص من

م الموضوعات الرحلات والزيارات:

- ① Yesterday / Last week I went to ... / I visited
- ② I went with my family, friends, school,
- ③ We went by bus, car, train,
- ④ We got up early in the morning.
- ⑤ We were all happy.
- ⑥ We enjoyed a lot.
- ⑦ We saw many beautiful things.
- ⑧ We took selfies.
- ⑨ We had lunch together.
- ⑩ We made friends with new people.
- ⑪ We like this place very much.
- ⑫ We want to visit it again.

م الموضوعات عن أشخاص في حياتك أو شخصيات مشهورة

أحياناً يتطلب منك التحدث عن شخصية مشهورة (لعبة كرة مثلاً أو شخصية مفضلة لديك أو ممثلة الأعلى (والدك / صديقك / عمك، إلخ ...)

يمكن أن تستخدم الجمل التالية في الموضع مع مراعاة الشخصية التي تتحدث عنه وطبيعة عمله وصفاته الشخصية والجسدية كما يجب أن تراعي كتابة الجمل بجانب بعضها وليس جمل منفصلة .

- ① I admire ... very much.
- ② He is my hero / favorite sports star.
- ③ He is active and hardworking.
- ④ He is also kind and helpful.

- ⑤ He helps many people.
- ⑥ He is very famous.
- ⑦ Many people love him.
- ⑧ We are proud of him.
- ⑨ He has got (**black / curly / blond** hair).
- ⑩ He has a big smile on his face.
- ⑪ He does great things.
- ⑫ He does voluntary work.
- ⑬ He/She plays squash/tennis/volleyball ...
- ⑭ He's/She's (**quite/very** tall/fast/strong).
- ⑮ He's/She's got (**quite/very** long/short hair and ...
- ⑯ He/She can jump high/score goals ...



How to Write A good Email

شكل البريد الإلكتروني

**The form of an email is
Header**

يكون شكل البريد الإلكتروني كالتالي
بداية الإيميل

To:	المُرسل إليه
From:	المُرسل
Subject/About:	الموضوع

Greeting

التحية

Hi / Hello

أهلاً / مرحباً

مقدمة ثابتة

I'm happy to write to you. How are you and your family?

I'd like to tell you about الموضع

Body

هيكل الموضوع

the topic

الفكرة الرئيسية

Closing

الخاتمة

خاتمة ثابتة

Best wishes./Yours. /See you soon.

مع أطيب الأمنيات/ صديقك .. /أراك قريباً

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

أتطلع إلى رؤيتك

Signature

التوقيع

Sender's name

اسم الراسل



Language

Wh- object questions forms in the present and the past

أشكال أسئلة **Wh-** التي تسأل عن المفعول به في زمن المضارع والماضي.
كلمات الأسئلة **Wh-** مثل: **ماذا (what)** ، **متى (when)** ، **أين (where)** ، **لماذا (why)** ، **كيف (how)**

مصدر + مصدر + do / does / did + subject + كلامة استفهام؟

- ① When do you usually study? ★ I usually study at **night**.
- ② How do you get to school? ★ I get to school by **bus**.
- ③ What did people do in the past? ★ People worked on **farms** in the past.
- ④ How did people study before there were electric lights?
★ People studied by **candlelight**.
- ⑤ Why do you study English?
★ I study English to find a **better job**.

Defining relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل المحددة

نستخدم ضمائر الوصل المحددة للإعطاء مزيد من المعلومات عن الأسماء: الأشخاص، الأماكن، الأشياء، والحيوانات.
وهي تساعدنا على تحديد من أو ما نتحدث عنه بدقة.
نستخدم **who** للحديث عن الأشخاص.

- ★ The teacher **who** helped me was very kind.
نستخدم **which** للحديث عن الأشياء.
- ★ The movie **which** we watched last night was exciting.
يمكّنا استخدام **which** كبدل لـ **who** أو **that** للحديث عن الأشخاص والأشياء، وهي أقل رسمية.
- ★ The car **that** we bought was very comfortable.
نستخدم **whose** للإشارة إلى الملكية للأشخاص أو الأشياء.
- ★ The boy **whose** shoes are red is my cousin.
نستخدم **where** للحديث عن الأماكن.
- ★ The school **where** I study is near my house.
نستخدم **when** للحديث عن الوقت.
- ★ The day **when** we went to the park was sunny.
لاحظ أنه يمكننا استخدام **which** مع الأماكن إذا كان الغرض الوصف.
- ★ This is the park **which** I told you about.

Past continuous with when and while مع الماضي المستمر "when" و "while"

نستخدم "while" لتقديم فعل أو حالة كانت مستمرة عندما حدث شيء آخر ويأتي بعد "while" الفعل الذي كان مستمراً.

ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط / ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر + While

- ★ **While** we **were walking**, it **started** to rain.
- ★ Customers always **stopped** to have a conversation **while** they **were shopping**.
يأتي بعد "when" الفعل الذي يقطع الفعل الطويل أو الفعل الذي يحدث أثناءه.

ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر / ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + when

- ★ **When** it **started** to rain, we **were walking**.
- ★ We **were** only **selling** fresh food **when** the tourists **arrived**.



يمكننا وضع "while" أو "when" في بداية الجملة أو في وسط الجملة. إذا وضعنا "while" أو "when" في بداية الجملة، نضيف فاصلة بعد جملة "while" أو "when".

- ★ While they **were shopping**, customers always **stopped** to have a conversation.
 - ★ Customers always **stopped** to have a conversation **while** they **were shopping**.
- نستخدم "with" مع الماضي المستمر للإشارة إلى فعلين طويلين ددثا في نفس الوقت.

While + ماضي مستمر + ماضي مستمر

- ★ People **were choosing** faster ways of shopping **while** their lives **were getting** busier.
للحظ: يمكن استخدام "while" بدلًا من "during" ولكن يأتي بعدها اسم وليس فعل.
- ★ I was reading a book **during** the meeting.

Future forms: will and going to

أشكال المستقبل

استخدامات **going to**

am/is/are + going to + infinitive

Plans, decisions and intentions

الخطط والقرارات والنوايا المستقبلية

- ★ I'm **going to take** some photos from our last trip. (**plan**)
- ★ I'm **going to spend** more time with Heba and real friends who care. (**intention**)

Predictions with evidence

التنبؤ بدليل

- ★ It's cloudy. It's **going to** rain.

استخدامات **will**

will + infinitive

Promises or quick decisions

الوعد والقرارات السريعة

- ★ I **will call** you later. (**promise**)
- ★ I'm hungry. I **will order** pizza. (**quick decision**)

Predictions without evidence

التنبؤ بدون دليل

- ★ We **will watch** a funny video.

The present continuous for future arrangements الماء الماء المستمر للترتيبات المستقبلية

نستخدم الزمن المضارع المستمر للحديث عن الترتيبات المستقبلية، خاصة عندما نعرف الوقت والمكان مسبقاً.

- ★ I'm **talking** to Mom tonight about leaving basketball practice early.
- ★ We **are meeting** at 3 o'clock.
- ★ Are you **visiting** your uncle tomorrow?
- ★ I am **meeting** my friends at the café tomorrow.
- ★ They **are flying** to Paris next week.

The zero and first conditionals

الحالة الصفرية والأولى

نستخدم الحالة الصفرية للتحدث عن حقيقة.

If + مضارع بسيط + مضارع بسيط

- ★ If you **are** addicted to something, your brain **releases** chemicals that make you feel happy when you do it.
نستخدم الحالة الصفرية لعرض السبب والنتيجة.
- ★ If you're **not** sleeping enough or eating healthy food, that also **has** a bad effect on your health and well-being.



نستخدم الحالات الأولى لوصف التأثيرات المستقبلية التي سيحدثها تغيير محدد في الحاضر على شخص ما.

مصدر + مضارع بسيط If + will (not) + مضارع بسيط

- ★ If teenagers who are addicted to the internet **use** their devices less often, their sleep and health **will improve**.
- ★ If you only **spend** one or two hours online a day, you'll slowly **become** less addicted to the internet.

Present simple for timetables

المضارع البسيط للجدوال الزمنية

تكوين المضارع البسيط

مع الفاعل المفرد: (He, She, It) نضيف s أو es إلى الفعل الأساسي.

- ★ He **goes** to school.
 - الفاعل **الجمع** أو الضمائر الأخرى: (I, You, We, They) نستخدم الفعل الأساسي بدون أي إضافات.
 - ★ They **play** football.
- يمكننا استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث في المستقبل عندما تكون هذه الأحداث حقائق لأن هناك جدواً زمنياً محدداً لحدوثها في المستقبل.

- ★ The train **leaves** at 9 a.m.
- ★ Does the bus to Luxor **stop** here?
- ★ The bus **doesn't leave** from platform 2.
- ★ When **does** the train **arrive** in Cairo?

Prepositions of time, place, and movement

Prepositions of time

حروف جر الزمان

نستخدم "in" للإشارة إلى سنوات أو عقود معينة.

- ★ The world changed a lot **in** the 2010s.
- ★ She graduated **in** 2022.
- ★ We will travel **in** January.
- ★ We have a meeting **on** Tuesday.
- ★ The train leaves **at** 2 o'clock.

نستخدم "in" للإشارة إلى السنوات.

نستخدم "in" للأشهر والفصول.

نستخدم "on" للأيام والتاريخ.

نستخدم "at" للأوقات المحددة.

Prepositions of place

حروف جر المكان

نستخدم "in" للدلالة على الأماكن الكبيرة مثل البلدان والمدن.

- ★ I live **in** Egypt.
- ★ She works **in** the city.
- ★ The traffic was heavy **on** the ring road.
- ★ She plays basketball **at** a sports center.
- ★ We **walked along** the road.

نستخدم "in" للإشارة إلى الأماكن داخل حدود معينة مثل المدن و للإشارة للأماكن المغلقة.

★ The orphan lived **in** a home for children.

نستخدم "on" عندما نتحدث عن الشوارع أو الطرق.

نستخدم "at" للإشارة إلى الأماكن المحددة أو المعروفة.



Prepositions of movement

حروف جر الحركة

★ She will **go into** the center of the town.

▶ نستخدم "into" للإشارة إلى الحركة إلى الداخل.

★ We will **drive through** the city tomorrow.

▶ نستخدم "through" للإشارة إلى التحرك خلال مكان ما.

★ He will **put** the seed **into** the ground.

▶ نستخدم "into" للإشارة إلى الحركة إلى داخل مكان ما.

Common verbs followed by gerund or to infinitive

الأفعال الشائعة التي يتبعها الـ **to infinitive** أو **gerund**

.to infinitive فعلاً بعد فعل آخر، يكون الفعل الثاني عادةً في صيغة الـ (ing-) أو الـ (inf) (إضافة -ing-) أو الـ (to + inf).

▶ عندما نستخدم فعلاً بعد فعل آخر، يكون الفعل الثاني عادةً في صيغة الـ (ing-) أو الـ (inf) (إضافة -ing-) أو الـ (to + inf).

▶ من المفيد أن نتعلم أي الأفعال تتبع كل صيغة.

① gerund (infinitive + ing)

أفعال يأتي بعدها **ing** مثل:

enjoy	suggest	feel like	consider	dislike
--------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------	----------------

★ We really **enjoyed going** to places in the city.

★ My dad **suggested trying** a hot-air balloon ride.

② to + infinitive

أفعال يأتي بعدها **to + inf** مثل:

decide	plan	agree	want	choose	hope	promise
---------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	----------------

★ We **decided to have** a staycation instead.

★ Next year, we **plan to stay** in Egypt again.

③ like and love

أفعال يأتي بعدها **ing** أو **to + inf** بدون تغيير في المعنى مثل:

★ We **love to visit** different places.

★ We **love visiting** different places.

★ We all **like to look** around museums.

★ We all **like looking** around museums.

Verbs followed by gerund or to infinitive with different meanings

الأفعال التي يتبعها الـ **to infinitive** أو **gerund** مع تغيير في المعنى.

▶ مع تغيير في المعنى: **to + inf** أو **ing** الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها

stop	remember	try	begin
-------------	-----------------	------------	--------------

① ★ stop + gerund (v+ing):

تعني التوقف عن القيام بنشاط معين

★ He stopped **smoking**. (He no longer smokes.) (لم يعد يدخن)

★ stop + to infinitive: تعني التوقف عن شيء معين من أجل القيام بشيء آخر

★ He stopped **to smoke**. (He stopped what he was doing to smoke.)

② ★ remember + gerund (v+ing):

تشير إلى تذكر شيء قمت به في الماضي

★ I remember **locking** the door.

تشير إلى تذكر فعل شيء ما في المستقبل

★ Remember **to lock** the door.

③ ★ try + gerund (v+ing):

تعني تجربة شيء جديد كاختبار (لتعرف إذا كنت ستبه ألم لا)

★ Try **exercising** more.

تعني محاولة القيام بشيء صعب

★ Try **to finish** your work on time.

البدء في نشاط مستمر (وليس شيء جديد)

④ ★ begin + gerund (v+ing):

البدء في شيء جديد

★ I began **writing** stories when I was 10.

★ begin + to infinitive:

★ She began **to sing** a beautiful song.



Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I need to practice a so I'm ready to give it in front of many people. [SB]
 a. sleep b. presentation c. station d. break
2. I plan to study for the next twenty minutes and then I will take a and relax. [SB]
 a. cycle b. break c. presentation d. regret
3. I want to all the new words in the text in yellow so it's easy to see them. [SB]
 a. mix b. grow c. draw d. highlight
4. What are the activities you like to ? [SM]
 a. do b. make belong d. behave
5. My grandmother shares stories about how she this craft from her mother. [SM]
 a. appeared b. taught c. thought d. learned
6. My dad taught me how to a bike. [SM]
 a. drive b. sail c. ride d. fly
7. Basma shared her travel with her classmates. She had many adventures. [WE]
 a. forums b. experiences c. experiments d. materials
8. Youssef told a story that made everyone laugh. [WE]
 a. complex b. serious c. funny d. helpful
9. We need to recycle more to reduce [WE]
 a. waste b. sunlight c. energy d. power
10. This picture always me of our vacation in Paris. [WE]
 a. forgets b. remembers c. reminds d. reduces
11. We can use products to help protect the environment. [WE]
 a. eco-friendly b. electricity c. environmentally d. friendly
12. To get the adverb of the word 'natural', we add the suffix
 a. ly b. ive c. ion d. ful
13. is the opposite of the word "annoying".
 a. Enjoyable b. Frustrating c. Worried d. Hard
14. The word means to talk or behave in a way that gives someone confidence.
 a. enjoy b. damage c. highlight d. encourage
15. Something that a group of people, or a society, started doing a long time ago is a/an
 a. tradition b. addition c. station d. donation

Exercises on Language

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Hana: did you meet your friends? Belal: At the club. [SM]
 a. Why b. Where c. Who
 d. When
2. How that problem yesterday?
 a. did you solve b. you solved c. do you solve
 d. will you solve
3. How the pharaohs build the Pyramids?
 a. have b. do c. will
 d. did
4. you go to school with?
 a. How do b. Why did c. Who do
 d. When did
5. Who with your homework?
 a. did you help b. helped you c. helping you
 d. you helped



6. How your sister feel after the previous test?
a. did **b. has** **c. is** **d. was**
7. Where yesterday?
a. are you **b. you were** **c. were you** **d. you are**
8. called you this morning?
a. Who **b. When** **c. How** **d. Which**
9. did he arrive at the party?
a. What **b. How** **c. Why** **d. When**
10. I know the new student father gave a lot of money to our school.
a. who **b. that** **c. whose** **d. when**
11. The cat is sleeping on the sofa is Sara's.
a. who **b. when** **c. which** **d. what**
12. That's the girl won the art competition.
a. which **b. whose** **c. who** **d. where**
13. I visited the town my grandparents were born.
a. when **b. where** **c. who** **d. which**
14. Do you remember the day we first met?
a. when **b. where** **c. who** **d. which**
15. A baker is someone makes bread.
a. which **b. where** **c. who** **d. when**

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. What time do you (**goes**) to bed every night?
2. Where did you (**puts**) your bag yesterday?
3. How many (**book**) do you read every month?
4. (**Whose**) helped you with your homework last night?
5. What did she (**doing**) when you called her?
6. What time does your father (**goes**) to work every day?
7. What (**do she**) have in her bag?
8. How (**many**) do you go to the gym? – I go three times a week.
9. When did you (**saw**) that movie?
10. What are (**you read**) right now?
11. (**What**) do you get to school? – By bike.
12. He is the boy (**whose**) won the science contest.
13. This is the man (**which**) helped me yesterday.
14. We watched a show (**who**) was very funny.
15. This is the story (**when**) I told you about.
16. I visited the museum (**when**) my uncle works.
17. Whose car (**do**) you borrow last weekend?
18. The boy (**which**) phone rang was asked to leave the class.
19. He is someone (**whom**) always tells the truth.
20. (**When**) do you usually get to work? – I drive my car.

3 Read and complete the text with words in the box:

culture - for - exploded - explained - represents

My grandmother shared stories about how she learned this craft from her mother. She **①** that each color bead has a different meaning in Senegalese **②**



For example, red ③ strength and courage; blue means peace; yellow is for money, and green is ④ hope or nature.

eco-friendly - sides - how - what - protect

When we are learning, it is important to think about the environment. Everyone knows ① important it is to ② our planet. Learning can be more ③ with simple steps. First, reduce paper usage by using a computer or tablet for notes and reading, or print on both ④ of the paper to save resources.

4 Finish the following dialog:

Grandpa asks Ibrahim for help.

- Grandpa** I need your help with something, Karim.
Ibrahim Of course, Grandpa. ① do you need?
Grandpa I got this letter from work. ② you read it to me?
Ibrahim Sure, I can help. ③ didn't you learn to read and write, Grandpa?
Grandpa Because I had to work to help my family, so I couldn't go to school. Now, I want to learn, but it's hard.
Ibrahim I understand. I can ④ you if you want.

5 Read the following, then answer the questions:

My name is Amr. I was in Grade 7 last year and I really enjoyed it. From my experiences I have some suggestions to help you learn. When you read a text, it is useful to underline new words or highlight **them**. I find it easy to remember the meaning of the words, but I sometimes find it difficult to remember how to spell them. I read online that you can remind yourself of tricky spelling words by linking them to other words. For example, I always forget the difference between desert and dessert. I tell myself that dessert has two 's' letters, so it reminds of sweet strawberry desserts! Sweet strawberry begins with two 's' letters like the word dessert, which is a sweet food we eat. Desert has only one 's' so it is a piece of land, not a kind of food!

A] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. is a sweet food we eat after a meal, like cake, ice cream, or pudding.
a. Desert **b. Desk** **c. Desire** **d. Dessert**
2. The antonym of 'difficult' is
a. easy **b. busy** **c. lazy** **d. crowded**

B] Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage?
4. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?
5. How can you remind yourself of tricky spelling words?
6. Do you think Amr is a clever boy ?Why?



Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. City is important to make cities a good place for living.
 a. planning b. language c. population d. pollution [WE]
2. The of the hospital took three months.
 a. planting b. hiking c. construction d. monument [WE]
3. What is the of Giza Governorate? -About 9 million people.
 a. culture b. population c. mountain d. path [WE]
4. He was that he would win.
 a. important b. annoyed c. nervous d. confident [WE]
5. help improve the quality of life for the people who live there.
 a. Recipes b. Facilities c. Population d. Problems [WE]
6. The is a great place to go on vacation.
 a. dump b. landfill c. prison d. countryside [SB]
7. City planning helps city decide how to use land.
 a. presidents b. leaders c. kings d. readers [SB]
8. They are building a subway near my house.
 a. station b. track c. sidewalk d. platform [WE]
9. My dad's car is in the underground
 a. port b. transportation c. parking d. airport [WE]
10. Waiting for a long time me. I really hate that.
 a. improves b. bothers c. offers d. protects [WE]
11. Dina and Dany are They were born at the same time.
 a. team work b. classmates c. different d. twins [WE]
12. I want to my time to help the community clean the park.
 a. waste b. contribute c. hide d. demand [WE]
13. The word "national" is the synonym of " ".
 a. distant b. local c. foreigner d. international [WE]
14. "Near" is the opposite of " ".
 a. close b. remote c. nearby d. safe [WE]
15. To get the adjective of 'create', we add
 a. -ly b. -ty c. -ion d. -ive [WE]

Exercises on Language

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I at home when it rained yesterday.
 a. were b. is c. was d. am [WE]
2. Last summer, I at the zoo every weekend.
 a. volunteers b. volunteered c. volunteer d. volunteering [WE]
3. We arrived at 8:00 am. before the museum
 a. opened b. opens c. open d. to open [WE]
4. She was drawing a picture while her brother video games.
 a. was playing b. played c. to play d. play [WE]
5. We were watching a movie when the internet working.
 a. stops b. stop c. stopped d. stopping [WE]



6. Who they help last week?
a. doing **b. does** **c. do** **d. did** [WE]
7. While I the birds, they suddenly flew away.
a. watch **b. was watching** **c. watched** **d. were watching** [WE]
8. The bell rang the students were doing an experiment.
a. when **b. while** **c. and** **d. because** [WE]
9. We were while dad was working on laptop.
a. study **b. studied** **c. studying** **d. studies** [WE]
10. The baby his first word while they were playing with him.
a. said **b. says** **c. say** **d. saying** [WE]
11. While I was selling food, people over to walk not just buy food.
a. coming **b. come** **c. came** **d. was coming** [WE]
12. When I up on Sunday, it was raining heavily.
a. get **b. was getting** **c. got** **d. gets** [WE]
13. I was watching the birds they suddenly flew away.
a. during **b. while** **c. when** **d. as** [SB]
14. She didn't eat food because she wasn't hungry.
a. too much **b. enough** **c. many** **d. so many**
15. I have homework to do this weekend.
a. too many **b. so much** **c. enough** **d. many**

② Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- (**Next**) week, I volunteered at the museum. [WE]
- At three o'clock, they were (**study**) maths. [WE]
- I (**going**) to the mall and bought a present for my mom . [WE]
- We were still (**picked**) up trash at lunchtime. [WE]
- On Saturday morning, it (**were**) raining hard. [WE]
- They (**be**) tried after the sports day last week. [WE]
- Where (**do**) you volunteer last summer? [WE]
- She didn't (**arrived**) in time. [WE]
- Where (**be**) he yesterday? [WE]
- I (**make**) new friends when I moved to Aswan. [WE]
- I was playing football yesterday (**while**) it started to rain. [SB]
- I got a message from my best friend (**during**) I was having breakfast this morning. [SB]
- Amany was reading a book for the whole journey (**during**) we were taking the train to Aswan. [SB]
- What interesting things did you see while you (**visited**) the museum? [SB]
- We were playing in the tournament when I (**break**) my ankle. [SB]
- She drank too (**many**) coffee and couldn't sleep. [SB]
- There are (**so much**) people in the park today! [SB]
- There (**isn't**) enough chairs for all the guests. [SB]

③ Complete the following dialogue:

Amira and Adam are talking about the new playground.

- Amira** Adam, it's such a sunny day! Let's go explore the neighborhood.
Adam ① idea! I want to check out what's new around here.
Amira Can we play in the new playground?
Adam ② , it is ready. I heard they added a slide.



- Amira** I hope so!
- Adam** ③ you think Mom and Dad will let us go?
- Amira** Of course! I'll ask them now.
- Adam** Great! I love living ④ the top floor. We can see the whole park from up here.

4 Read and complete the text with words in the box:

On - to make - make - volunteered - helping

Last week, I ① at the museum with my school history club. I love history and ② people, so I was excited! ③ Saturday, we arrived at 8:00 a.m. before the museum opened, and helped ④ some museum displays.

spaces - space - countryside - nature - healthy

Many small cities are near beautiful open areas. City planning thinks carefully about the ① We need to protect the environment in these ② as well as build homes and facilities for future population growth. This way we can keep the environment ③ and provide a nice place for people to enjoy ④

5 Read the following, and then answer the questions:

Last summer, I volunteered at the zoo every weekend, through our school volunteer program. I was so excited because I love animals, but I was also nervous about meeting new people. Everyone was friendly though. I started by feeding the monkeys. They were very playful! Here's a photo I took of them. I also helped clean the lions' enclosure. The lions were usually lying in the sun. I enjoyed learning about their habits and how zookeepers take care of them.

By the end of the summer, I felt proud. Not only did I get to help the animals, but I also learned a lot about animal care, and made new friends.

A] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The lion is the area where lions are kept.
a. house b. enclosure c. department d. block
2. The synonym of 'playful' is
a. careless b. slow c. lazy d. lively

B] Answer the following questions:

3. Where did the writer volunteer last summer?

4. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

5. Do you think the writer is a helpful person? Why?

6. How did the writer feel by the end of the summer?



Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Basma was when she got low marks.
 a. left out b. excited c. pleased d. angry [WE]
2. Hagar felt because she was waiting for her exam result.
 a. excited b. pleased c. worried d. surprised [WE]
3. Ziad didn't study, so he was afraid that he'll badly.
 a. spend b. make c. do d. take [WE]
4. Ahmed always feels happy and included with a/an friend.
 a. untrue b. fake c. boring d. real [WE]
5. I and my friends spend lots of time in our online.
 a. text message b. entrance c. plan d. group chat [WE]
6. My friends went on a school to the zoo.
 a. trip b. movie c. building d. mall [WE]
7. Youssef includes a link to a page he made for the project.
 a. crowdfunding b. device c. shopping d. book [SB]
8. I'm a bit about my presentation on Thursday. I'm worried that I'll do badly.
 a. lazy b. old c. nasty d. nervous [SB]
9. Talking with my friend Ziad gives me a sense of
 a. peace b. problem c. raft d. background [WE]
10. Our flat isn't big so my brother and I one room.
 a. support b. encourage c. share d. stay [WE]
11. Yara is clever and
 a. adventurous b. adventure c. bravery d. tricky [WE]
12. interest in your friend's new life.
 a. Try b. Play c. Show d. Send [WE]
13. On video calls, we talk face to
 a. nose b. mouth c. tongue d. face [WE]
14. The villagers crossed the river on a
 a. lorry b. raft c. truck d. plane [WE]
15. They raised money for a/an
 a. effort b. good cause c. link d. hashtag [WE]

Exercises on Language

Choose the correct answer from A, b, c or d:

1. Perhaps Kariman us next weekend.
 a. visited b. visit c. has visited d. will visit [WE]
2. My sister rice for us today.
 a. is cooking b. cooks c. cook d. cooking [WE]
3. We go to the cinema next week. We are sure.
 a. aren't b. haven't c. won't d. not going to [WE]
4. Farida visit her aunt. She decided this with her family.
 a. is going b. going to c. is going to d. will [WE]
5. I am sure he any problems with the homework.
 a. isn't going to have b. isn't having c. won't have d. don't have [SB]
6. Sherif's uncle is going them to Alexandria.
 a. driving b. to drive c. drives d. to driving [SB]



7. I'm going to some notes before I write my essay.
a. made b. be made c. make d. making
8. I you after the meeting. I promise.
a. call b. will call c. am calling d. going to call
9. On Monday, I a haircut at 2 o'clock.
a. getting b. will got c. get d. 'm getting
10. Don't worry. I you!
a. am going to help b. helps c. am helping d. will help
11. I my grandma this afternoon.
a. will to visit b. visit c. going to visit d. 'm visiting
12. Ali football this evening.
a. will to play b. is playing c. play d. playing
13. celebrating her birthday at the café tomorrow?
a. Did she b. Can she c. They will d. Is she
14. When is Youssef going to to Marsa Matrouh?
a. traveling b. travels c. traveled d. travel
15. Alahly team the match because most of the players are bad.
a. wasn't winning b. isn't going to win c. is going to win d. will win

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. We will (**stops**) for ice cream after that.
2. I expect I (**am going to**) come to your house around 1:45.
3. She is going to (**volunteering**) there again.
4. They're (**go**) to have a picnic at the Citadel of Qaitby.
5. Sherif's family (**be**) going to spend a day at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina.
6. My sister (**get**) married next week . We 've arranged everything.
7. Fareeda (**see**) Aunt Samira at the bus stop on Sunday at 3 p.m.
8. Where are they (**stay**) in Alexandria?
9. On Saturday, they (**have**) dinner at the hotel at 7.
10. What are you (**do**)?
11. Omar (**be / take**) an English test tomorrow.
12. In the future , life (**be**) easier.
13. What (**you are**) going to do for your sister's wedding ?
14. She thinks Eiad (**not**) bring his car.
15. Khaled will (**arriving**) from France next week .
16. Basma (**buy**) a camera tomorrow as intended.
17. What (**Youssef will**) do tomorrow?
18. Heba (**will**) to cook pizza tomorrow. She is buying the flour and vegetables.
19. Tomorrow , the students (**go**) to the pyramids.
20. I promise I (**call**) you in the evening.

3 Read and complete the text with words in the box:

down - friends - adventurous - painting - story

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn tells the ① of a young boy, Huck, and his journey down the River. Huck is clever and ② He decides to leave home and travel ③ the river. Along the way he meets Jim, an escaped servant. The two become close ④ They travel together on a small raft down the river.



to - many - enough - planting - word

Youssef is a college student who loves ① trees. One day, he hears that a park near his house needs more trees. The city doesn't have ② money to plant more, and Youssef wants to help. He decides ③ use social media to spread the ④

④ Complete the following dialog:

- Omar** Do you think reading books is still important today?
- Laila** Yes, I ① ! Books help us learn and imagine new things.
- Omar** What kinds of ② do people enjoy reading?
- Laila** People enjoy reading novels, history books, and even science fiction.
- Omar** Can ③ really change someone's life?
- Laila** Of course!
- Omar** That's awesome! I think I'll start a new book this week.
- Laila** That's a wonderful ④

⑤ Read the following, then answer the questions:

Last Saturday, Mom took me to meet my best friend Heba at a café. We've been friends since we were six and always support each other. Heba promised to bring photos from our last trip, which I was excited to see. I also have another friend, Jessica, whom I met online, but I've realized she isn't a true friend. Jessica often says she'll text me but doesn't follow through. She invited me to a group chat but ignored me while talking to others, leaving me feeling left out. Next weekend, I'll meet Heba again, and we plan to visit the park together. I've learned that real friends make you feel included and happy, while fake ones don't.

A] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Mom took me to meet my best friend Heba at a
a. hospital b. bakery c. post office d. café
2. The antonym of 'excited' is
a. bored b. difficult c. dirty d. ugly

B] Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

4. What does the underlined word "she" refer to?

5. What can the real friend make us feel?

6. Do you think Jessica is a good friend? Why?



Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Using Energy reduces pollution and protects nature.
 a. renewable b. sociable c. nonrenewable d. unsustainable [WE]
2. intelligence helps us carry out difficult tasks quickly.
 a. Artificial b. Normal c. Industrial d. Cultural [WE]
3. Youssef wrote a science story about traveling to the moon.
 a. homepage b. fiction c. algorithms d. platform [WE]
4. Many enjoy playing football in the club at the weekends.
 a. parents b. teachers c. teenagers d. instructors [WE]
5. Visit our for the latest updates, news, and offers.
 a. homepage b. count c. advertisement d. message [WE]
6. Eiad has two on social media.
 a. accounts b. spots c. requests d. faces [WE]
7. I don't want to change the of my mobile phone; it's easy to use.
 a. places b. lanes c. lines d. settings [WE]
8. "OK" to save your changes and close the setting window.
 a. Notice b. Upload c. Click d. Include [WE]
9. The is the last game in a competition, which decides the winner.
 a. formal b. start c. final d. fort [SB]
10. A year later, she joined the tennis team and now she was a champion.
 a. terrible b. parallel c. sickness d. Paralympic [SB]
11. I created a new on the app.
 a. profile b. sickness c. disability d. illness [SB]
12. I accepted a new friend from one of my relatives.
 a. request b. discovery c. order d. invention [WE]
13. To is to make something suitable for a particular person.
 a. stand b. understand c. realize d. personalize [WE]
14. He's to video games.
 a. afraid b. happy c. addicted d. sad [WE]
15. The word "tiny" is the antonym of " ".
 a. little b. small c. massive d. addicted [WE]

Exercises on Language

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. If Amira doesn't hurry, she miss the bus.
 a. will b. would c. is d. won't [WE]
2. If we heat ice, it
 a. is going to melt b. melt c. melts d. will melt [WE]
3. Farida the party if she doesn't get the tickets.
 a. are attending b. would attend c. won't attend d. didn't attend [WE]
4. When I'm nervous, I always a short story to relax.
 a. am reading b. reading c. reads d. read [WE]
5. If you're not sleeping enough, that will a bad effect on your health and well-being.
 a. had b. have c. has d. having [SB]



6. water freeze if the temperature drops below 0C? [WE]
a. Is b. Has c. Does d. Was
7. When the sun , it gets warm. [WE]
a. rising b. rises c. is rising d. rise
8. What happens if people drink water? [WE]
a. isn't b. aren't c. don't d. doesn't
9. If you don't drink enough, you a headache later. [SB]
a. will have b. would have c. had d. has
10. If you early, you catch the bus. [WE]
a. leave / will b. leaves / will c. will leave / catch d. leave / catch
11. If you don't study, you
a. will fail b. fails c. failed d. fail will
12. If you this book, you will understand the topic better.
a. read b. reads c. will read d. reading
13. If you a jacket, you will feel cold.
a. wear b. wears c. don't wear d. doesn't wear
14. If she the instructions, she will complete the task faster.
a. follows b. will follow c. followed d. following
15. If the teacher the homework, we will get extra points.
a. checked b. check c. will check d. checks

② Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. If children play with fire, they (gets) burned. [WE]
2. If Basma (not/eat) breakfast, she don't have energy for the day. [WE]
3. If you mix red and yellow, you (getting) orange. [WE]
4. If Khaled forgets his key, he can't (going) inside. [WE]
5. If Yara studies well, her grades (be) better. [WE]
6. When the weather (be) cold, we wear jackets. [WE]
7. If the car is broken, it (not/start). [WE]
8. When you buy milk , (boiling) it before cooking. [WE]
9. Sandy (feel) sick if she eats nuts. [WE]
10. The candle (melted) if you light it. [WE]
11. If it (be) a school night, I go to bed early. [SB]
12. If you (finds) her on social media, you can see all her videos. [SB]
13. If there is no air, you can't (lights) a fire. [SB]
14. The internet can be very helpful if you (used) it to find information quickly. [SB]
15. You can waste a lot of time if you (didn't) focus on your tasks. [SB]
16. If you (left) the door open, the cat gets out. [SB]
17. If my phone (not/have) charge, I can't call you. [SB]
18. If we see her at the party, we (says) hi. [SB]
19. If it (rain), we stay inside. [SB]
20. If we (hurry), we will be late for the concert. [SB]

3 Complete the following dialogue:

Mona is asking Osama about his best friend.

- Mona** What's your best friend's name?
Osama His ① is Mohamed.
Mona ② does he look like?
Osama He has got short hair and blue eyes.
Mona Is he helpful?
Osama Yes, he ③ He always helps me.
Mona I think he is a ④ person.
Osama Yes, he really is. I'm lucky to have him as a friend.

4 Read and complete the text with words in the box:

pros - birthday - buy - decided - decide

A teen boy asks his dad for a new, expensive phone as a ① gift. They create a ② and cons list and give each point a value to help ③ In the end, the cons score higher than the pros, so the dad decides not to ④ the phone.

café - wheelchair - achieved - disability - achievement

Today, I watched a Paralympics sports event. These are sports for people with a ① There was the final of the ② tennis and an Egyptian girl won. The next day, I saw the tennis player in the wheelchair. I was with some friends in a ③ and she was at the next table. "I watched you win your tennis game yesterday," I said to her. "What an ④! You were amazing."

5 Read the following, and then answer the questions:

We live in the age of the internet. It has become an important part of our life that we can't live without it, but there are some dangers of the internet, so you and your family must stay safe online. As technology improves, more and more people begin to use computers. To stay safe online, many things can be done. First, you can **store** all the personal information, don't give it to anyone. Keep any passwords you have secret. Young children should be careful when **they** use the internet. They shouldn't make friends with people they don't know. They also shouldn't send photos to people they don't know.

A] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The internet has some
 a. ages b. people c. dangers d. friends
2. The underlined word "store" means to
 a. write it b. keep it in a safe place
 c. tell everyone d. throw it

B] Answer the following questions:

3. How should young children be careful?
4. What is the main idea of this passage?
5. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
6. Why do you think a lot of people use the internet?



Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This city is "climate" because it isn't doing anything to damage the Earth. [SB]
 a. negative b. hard c. simple d. positive
2. The buildings in each green city will only use green energy in that city. [SB]
 a. taken b. done c. generated d. baked
3. Most of green cities are small places with an of about 580 kilometers. [SB]
 a. era b. area c. art d. arch
4. The car stopped because it ran out of
 a. paper b. juice c. fuel d. paint
5. Each on the bus must wear a seatbelt.
 a. passenger b. waiter c. builder d. farmer
6. My favorite in the movie was the brave girl who saved her village.
 a. character b. author c. toy d. game
7. Trains, buses, and cars are all forms of
 a. communication b. transportation c. education d. decoration
8. We were walking in the park when it started to rain.
 a. usually b. suddenly c. kindly d. happily
9. vehicles are better for the environment than cars that use dirty fuel
 a. Electric b. Chemical c. Electricity d. Romantic
10. Please stay in the when riding your bicycle on the road.
 a. crosswalk b. bike lane c. bus stop d. driveway
11. Solar panels can electricity from sunlight.
 a. decorate b. translate c. generate d. separate
12. 'Positive' and 'good' are
 a. synonyms b. antonyms c. opposites d. verbs
13. Would you like to travel all the world?
 a. under b. on c. around d. above
14. The synonym of "reduce" is " ".
 a. refuse b. accept c. lower d. increase
15. To get the noun from the word "transport", we add the suffix " ".
 a. -ed b. -ation c. -ion d. -ful

Exercises on Language

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Which platform does the 11:00 bus to Aswan from? [SB]
 a. leaves b. leave c. leaving d. is leaving
2. This train at 7:35 p.m.
 a. leaves b. leave c. leaving d. is leaving
3. Green cities need any energy from other places. [SB]
 a. don't b. doesn't c. aren't d. isn't
4. The class at 9:00 a.m. on Monday.
 a. not begin b. begin c. doesn't begin d. don't begin
5. When does the shop ?
 a. open b. opens c. opening d. opened



6. The concerts at 10:00 p.m. tonight.
a. doesn't end b. ends c. ending d. don't end
7. Birds their nests in trees.
a. is building b. builds c. are building d. build
8. He always tea in the morning.
a. drunk b. drink c. drinks d. is drinking
9. We will finish building the city 2028. [S3]
a. in b. on c. at d. with
10. We're going the tunnel now. Everything will go dark. [S3]
a. on b. through c. from d. of
11. There are lots of shops this road. [S3]
a. at b. of c. along d. from
12. I just saw Bassem dive the pool. [S3]
a. along b. onto c. on d. into
13. When you drive the ring road, you will see a lot of charging stations. [S3]
a. long b. onto c. on d. into
14. People started planning green cities for the future in Egypt the 2010s. [S3]
a. in b. on c. at d. of
15. No cars can go into the center the cities. [S3]
a. in b. on c. at d. of

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- This train (**get**) to Cairo at 1:30. [S3]
- When does Ali (**comes**) home? [S3]
- This bus (**take**) about 20 minutes to get to Safaga. [S3]
- The train to Aswan (**not leave**) from this platform. [S3]
- What time (**do**) the next train stop in Luxor? [S3]
- The next train to Alexandria (**leave**) at 14:20. [S3]
- When does that bus (**arrives**)? [S3]
- The cat climbed (**onto**) the box to hide. [S3]
- The books are (**on**) the bag on the chair. [S3]
- We walked (**long**) the beach at sunset. [S3]
- He looked (**into**) the window to see the garden. [S3]
- The cat jumped (**into**) the couch and fell asleep. [S3]

3 Finish the following dialog:

Adam is telling Karim about clean transportation

- Adam** Today we learned about clean transportation at school.
- Karim** That sounds interesting! **1** is clean transportation?
- Adam** It means using vehicles that don't pollute the air.
- Karim** **2** you give me some examples?
- Adam** Sure! Bicycles, electric cars, and buses that use clean energy.
- Karim** **3** you use clean transportation?
- Adam** Yes! I ride my bike to school **4** day.
- Karim** That's awesome! I want to try it too.

④ **Read and complete the text with words in the box:**

center - polluted - fuel - environment - stations

Electric vehicles are better for the ① than cars that use dirty ② , but we need more charging stations in our town so it's easier for people to use them. At the moment, we only have one charging station and it isn't in the town ③ The town should have ten charging ④

built - driving - fact - villages - build

People started planning green cities for the future in Egypt in the 2010s. Today, there are many plans to ① new green cities in Egypt. In ② , these new cities are small places with an area of about 580 kilometers, for example. This means that they're more like ③ than big cities like Cairo. These new cities are small to make it easier for people to travel around them without ④ cars.

⑤ **Read the following, then answer the questions:**

Driving cars harms the environment, contributing to 23% of global carbon emissions. Vehicles cause pollution and health issues. To reduce this, clean transportation options are encouraged. **These** include electric vehicles, which use electricity instead of fuel, producing no harmful emissions.

By 2030, the widespread use of electric cars will significantly **reduce** oil consumption. Other clean transportation methods include trains, buses, and bikes, with many cities now adding bike lanes. If car travel is necessary, carpooling with friends or family reduces the number of cars on the road. Choosing clean transportation options helps protect the environment and reduce pollution.

A] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Vehicles using traditional fuel cause and health issues.
a. population b. pollution c. flood d. drought
2. The antonym of the verb 'reduce' is habit.
a. decrease b. keep c. decline d. increase

B] Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

4. What does the underlined word "these" refer to?

5. How can choosing clean transportation options be helpful ?

6. Do you think that carpooling with friends or family is useful ? Why?



Exercises on Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We visited Hurghada last year and we stayed in a fantastic on the beach. [SB]
 a. resort b. spacecraft c. plane d. raft
2. Last year we didn't want to go away, so we had a [SB]
 a. information b. fiction c. reaction d. staycation
3. A is a person who gives information to visitors. [SB]
 a. guide b. writer c. plumber d. toutist
4. A is a vehicle which takes tourists from the place they're staying in to the place they're visiting. [SB]
 a. plan b. shuttlebus c. houseboat d. ship
5. We need to use energy like wind and sun. [SB]
 a. dirty b. strong c. fast d. sustainable
6. That building is very It is 300 years old! [SB]
 a. loud b. tasty c. historical d. angry
7. The artist painted a beautiful of mountains and trees. [SB]
 a. animal b. landscape c. robot d. balloon
8. We saw a/an sunset at the beach. [SB]
 a. incredible b. bored c. short d. broken
9. comes from the sun and can make electricity. [SB]
 a. Solar energy b. Wind c. Water d. Fire
10. We help each other in our to stay safe and happy. [SB]
 a. store b. community c. game d. classroom
11. He is enough to change his plan. [SB]
 a. flexible b. slow c. tired d. weak
12. I want to new places in the world. [SB]
 a. eat b. explore c. sleep d. run
13. I don't like items because they create waste. [SB]
 a. single-use b. soft c. good d. fun
14. The opposite of 'fascinating' is [SB]
 a. fast b. slow c. ugly d. safe
15. We add the suffix "al" to the word 'historic' to make it a / an [SB]
 a. adverb b. adjective c. noun d. verb

Exercises on Language

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We really want again! [SB]
 a. to go b. going c. to going d. goes
2. We really enjoyed to places in the city. [SB]
 a. went b. goes c. to go d. going
3. We decided a staycation instead. [SB]
 a. have b. to have c. having d. to having
4. Next year, we plan in Egypt again. [SB]
 a. to stay b. to staying c. stayed d. stays
5. We love different places. [SB]
 a. to visiting b. to visit c. visiting d. b&c



6. We chose in Luxor and had lots of days out instead. [SB]
a. to stay b. stays c. stayed d. staying
7. Our parents suggested some places we don't go to very often. [SB]
a. visited b. visits c. to visit d. visiting
8. Who wanted ancient places? [SB]
a. to visiting b. visiting c. to visit d. visited
9. I hope there soon. [SB]
a. go b. to go c. going d. goes
10. Promise me some photos. [SB]
a. to sending b. sending c. to send d. sent
11. My sister Dalia and I felt like to some modern places. [SB]
a. goes b. to go c. go d. going
12. I remember that movie when I was a child. [SB]
a. to watch b. watched c. watching d. watch
13. He suggested a movie after dinner. [SB]
a. to watch b. watching c. watched d. watch
14. He stopped coffee because it was affecting his sleep. [SB]
a. to drink b. drinking c. drink d. drank
15. He stopped coffee on his way to work. [SB]
a. to drink b. drinking c. drink d. drank

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. My dad suggested (**try**) a hi-air balloon ride. [SB]
2. We finished (**to decorate**) the house last night. [SB]
3. Did you enjoy (**to have**) a staycation this year? [SB]
4. She agreed (**join**) us for dinner.
5. They finished (**paint**) the house yesterday.
6. He suggested (**go**) to the beach this weekend.
7. Don't forget (**call**) your grandma!
8. I enjoy (**read**) before going to bed.
9. She needs (**study**) more if she wants to pass.
10. We love (**visit**) different places.
11. He dislikes (**waiting**) in traffic.
12. They chose (**travel**) by train.
13. They considered (**move**) to another city.
14. She promised to (**calls**) me later.
15. My dad suggested (**upload**) the photos onto my social media page. [SB]

3 Complete the following dialogue:

Tamer and Adel are talking about future jobs

- Tamer** What would you like to be?
Adel I'd **①** to be an engineer.
Tamer Why would you like to be an engineer?
Adel **②** I enjoy solving problems and building things.
Tamer **③** subjects do you like?
Adel I like English and Maths.
Tamer Are you good at Maths?
Adel Yes, **④** good at Maths.
Tamer I hope you achieve your goal.
Adel Thank you! I hope so too.

4 Read and complete the text with words in the box:**with - to - around - staycation - places**

I live in Luxor, which is a very interesting city. It's very old, too – ① 5,000 years. But the part I live in is quite modern - there are lots of stores and cafés. This year, my parents were both really busy ② work. We love to visit different ③ , but this year we couldn't go away on vacation. So, we decided to have a week's ④ instead.

for - of - Homestays - experience - culture

A homestay is when travelers stay with a local family in their home instead ① staying in a hotel. It's a unique way to learn about a new ② and experience life as the locals do. ③ are popular among students, tourists, and anyone looking for a real ④

5 Read the following, then answer the questions:

A staycation is a vacation where people stay at home or close to home instead of traveling far. It has become popular because it **saves** money and time. Instead of paying for flights and hotels, people can spend their budget on local activities.

During a staycation, families can explore nearby parks, museums, and restaurants. Some enjoy relaxing at home, watching movies, or trying new recipes. Staycations also give people a chance to rest without the stress of packing or traveling long distances. The benefits of a staycation include saving money, spending more time with family, and reducing travel-related stress. It's also better for the environment because it doesn't involve using planes or cars as much.

A] Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. During a staycation, families can nearby parks museums, and restaurants.
a. invent b. explore c. recycle d. cycle
2. The antonym of the verb 'save' is habit.
a. protect b. hold c. keep d. waste

B] Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

4. Mention two benefits of staycations ?

5. Is a staycation better for the environment?

6. Do you think that staycations are helpful for people? Why?



Important Paragraphs

1. How to make your learning more eco-friendly

To make learning more eco-friendly, use less paper by writing on both sides or using digital notes. Turn off lights and electronics when not needed to save energy. Bring a reusable water bottle instead of plastic ones. Use eco-friendly school supplies like recycled notebooks and wooden pencils. Walk, bike, or take public transport instead of cars. Reuse books instead of buying new ones. Plant trees and care for school gardens. Teach others about protecting nature to make a bigger difference.

2. City planning

City planning is the process of designing and organizing a city to make it a better place to live. It includes building roads, houses, parks, and schools. Good city planning helps people move easily, have clean air, and stay safe. Planners make sure there are enough hospitals, markets, and public transport. They also protect the environment by adding green spaces. Without planning, cities become crowded and messy. A well-planned city improves life for everyone and makes the future better.

3. Your town

My town is a small and quiet place. It has clean streets, green parks, and friendly people. There are schools, shops, and a big market where we buy fresh food. In the evening, families walk in the park, and children play happily. There is also a small library where I like to read books. The weather is nice most of the year. I love my town because it is safe and peaceful. It is a great place to live.

4. Social media

Social media helps people connect with friends and family. It allows users to share photos, videos, and messages. Many people use it to learn new things and stay updated with news. Businesses use social media to promote products. However, spending too much time on social media can be bad. It may cause stress or affect real-life relationships. People should use it wisely and take breaks. Social media is useful, but balance is important for a healthy life.

5. My favorite sport

My favorite sport is football. I love playing it with my friends in the park. It is a fun game that needs speed and teamwork. Running, passing, and kicking the ball make me feel happy and strong. I also enjoy watching football matches on TV. My favorite team plays very well, and I cheer for them. Football helps me stay fit and active. It teaches me discipline and patience. I always look forward to playing it every weekend.

6. Clean transportation

Clean transportation means using vehicles that do not harm the environment. Electric cars, bicycles, and public transport help reduce air pollution. Walking is also a good way to travel without causing harm. Clean transportation saves energy and keeps the air fresh. It also helps people stay healthy by reducing smoke from cars. Many cities now have bike lanes and electric buses. Using clean transportation is good for nature and the future. Everyone should try to use it more often.

7. How we can save energy

We can save energy in many ways. First, we should turn off lights and fans when we leave a room. Second, we can use energy-saving bulbs instead of normal ones. Third, we should turn off electrical devices when not in use. Also, using less water helps save energy. We can walk or ride a bike instead of using cars for short trips. In winter, wearing



warm clothes reduces the need for heaters. Saving energy helps our planet and lowers electricity bills.

8. Plans with friends

I like making plans with my friends. We plan to meet at the park, go to the cinema, or have lunch together. Sometimes, we play games or talk about school. Planning helps us have fun and enjoy our time. We choose a day and a place that everyone likes. If someone cannot come, we change the plan. We also make sure to bring what we need, like snacks or money. Spending time with friends makes me happy and gives me good memories.

9. Spending time online

Spending time online can be fun and useful. People use the internet to watch videos, play games, and talk to friends. Students find information for school and learn new things. Many people shop online or read the news. However, spending too much time online is not good. It is important to take breaks and do other activities like reading, playing sports, or helping at home. The internet is helpful, but we should use it in a balanced way.

10. A novel you like

"80 Days Around the World" is an exciting adventure novel by Jules Verne. It tells the story of Phileas Fogg, a man who bets that he can travel around the world in just 80 days. Along with his servant, Passepartout, Phileas faces many challenges, including dangerous storms and unexpected delays. They travel by train, boat, and even elephant. The book is full of suspense and shows the importance of determination, courage, and teamwork in overcoming obstacles during the journey.

11. Amazing staycation

I had an amazing staycation at home last weekend. I spent my time relaxing and enjoying simple activities. In the morning, I watched a movie with my family. After that, we went for a walk in the park and had a picnic. I also tried cooking a new recipe and it turned out delicious! The best part was not having to worry about work or school. It was a perfect way to unwind and enjoy time with loved ones.

12. A place you decided to visit

I decided to visit the beach because I love the ocean. The sound of the waves and the fresh air always make me feel relaxed. I wanted to enjoy the sun and swim in the clear water. The beach is a great place to walk, collect shells, and watch the sunset. I also planned to eat some delicious snacks at the beachside café. It was fantastic.

13. Your hero

My hero is my mother. She is kind, hardworking, and always helps others. She wakes up early to take care of the family and works long hours without complaining. Even when she is tired, she still finds time to help me with my homework and listen to my problems. I admire her strength and patience. She teaches me to be kind, honest, and never give up. I am very grateful for everything she does for me.

14. A wedding you went to:

From

To

Subject A wedding I went to

Dear [....],

I hope you're doing well. I want to tell you about a wedding I went to last week. It was my cousin's wedding, and it was so beautiful! The wedding reception was in a lovely hall, and everyone was smart. There was music, dancing, and delicious food. The bride looked amazing in her white dress. We all had so much fun. I'm so happy for my cousin and her groom. I hope you can go to a wedding like this someday!

Best wishes, [Your Name]